United Nations A/57/L.68

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 41 (b)
Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s: implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Gabon, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Namibia and South Africa: draft resolution

Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989, in which it proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, as adjusted subsequently by the Assembly in its resolution 47/177 of 22 December 1992 to cover the period 1993-2002,

Recalling also its resolutions 54/203 of 22 December 1999 and 56/187 of 21 December 2001 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Recalling further the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002[1] and General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recognizing that industrial growth is essential for sustained economic development through generating income and employment, thus improving standards of living and eradicating poverty, a key goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2]

Bearing in mind that Africa faces serious obstacles in the diversification of its economy, in particular, in industrialization,

[1] Resolution 57/2.
[2] Resolution 55/2.

02-74093 (E) 161202

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;[3]

2. *Recognizes* the importance of industrialization to the sustained growth and accelerated development of Africa;

3. *Expresses disappointment* that, despite the first Industrial Development Decade for Africa in the 1980s and the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002), limited progress has been made in the industrialization of Africa;

4. *Decides* to bring the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa to a close, and calls upon the international community, including the United Nations system, to channel its support for Africa's industrialization effort within the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the topic of industrialization in Africa in his consolidated annual report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

[3] A/57/175.

United Nations A/57/L.68/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 41 (b)
Final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s: implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Gabon, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Namibia and South Africa: draft resolution

Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Ethiopia, Lesotho, Norway, Senegal and Suriname

02-75384 (E) 231202

United Nations A/57/L.69

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 33
Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Algeria, Angola, Austria, Azerbaijan, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Morocco, Namibia, Romania, Singapore, South Africa and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General entitled "Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa",[1]

Recalling its resolutions 53/92 of 7 December 1998, 54/234 of 22 December 1999, 55/217 of 21 December 2000 and 56/37 of 4 December 2001 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,

Recalling also chapter VII of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] which highlights the special needs of Africa,

Further recalling the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002[3] and its resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Reaffirming that the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable

[1] A/57/172.
[2] See resolution 55/2.
[3] See resolution 57/2.

02-74099 (E) 161202

peace and sustainable development in Africa[4] must remain a high priority on the agenda of the United Nations system and Member States,

Underscoring the need to strengthen further the political will to ensure the required political, financial and technical support critical for the effective implementation of the recommendations in all the areas included in the report,

Welcoming the commitment of African countries, as reaffirmed in the New Partnership for Africa's Development, to promote peace, democracy, good governance, human rights and sound economic management in their respective countries,

Further welcoming the establishment of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Security Council on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa and the Economic and Social Council Ad Hoc Advisory Group on African Countries Emerging from Conflict,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa;[1]

2. *Notes with concern* that notwithstanding some progress made towards restoring peace and stability in the African region, the challenges of conflict prevention and post-conflict development remain daunting, and the progress in effectively implementing the recommendations in the peacemaking, economic, social and other areas as contained in the Secretary-General's report[4] remains slow and uneven;

3. *Urges* Member States, as well as the international community, to strengthen their efforts towards effectively implementing the recommendations in all the areas mentioned in the Secretary-General's report;

4. *Decides* to include "Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa" as a sub-item under the single agenda item on the development of Africa, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", beginning at its fifty-eighth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue monitoring progress in the effective and timely implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa and to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the sub-item.

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[4] A/52/871-S/1998/318.

United Nations A/57/L.69/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 33
Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Algeria, Angola, Austria, Azerbaijan, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Morocco, Namibia, Romania, Singapore, South Africa and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Norway and Senegal

02-75390 (E) 231202

United Nations A/57/L.70

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 29
2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, particularly in Africa

Central African Republic, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Togo and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/135 of 19 December 1994, 50/128 of 20 December 1995 and 55/284 of 7 September 2001 concerning the struggle against malaria in the developing countries, particularly in Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council relating to the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular its resolution 1998/36 of 30 July 1998,

Acknowledging that it is important and necessary for countries where malaria is endemic to adopt appropriate strategies to combat malaria, one of the most deadly of all tropical diseases, which annually causes at least one million deaths in Africa, where nine out of every ten cases of malaria occur,

Taking note of the declarations and decisions on health issues adopted by the Organization of African Unity, in particular the declaration and plan of action on the "Roll Back Malaria" initiative adopted at the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Abuja on 24 and 25 April 2000,[1] as well as decision AHG/Dec.155 (XXXVI) concerning the implementation of that declaration and plan of action, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-sixth ordinary session, held in Lomé from 10 to 12 July 2000,[2]

[1] See A/55/240/Add.1.
[2] See A/55/286, annex II.

02-74105 (E) 161202

Welcoming the establishment of the African Union in Durban, South Africa, on 9 July 2002, in accordance with the provisions of its Constitutive Act, and the adoption of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[3]

Acknowledging the efforts of the World Health Organization and other partners to fight malaria over the years, including the launching of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership in 1998,

Recognizing that malaria-related ill health and deaths throughout the world can be eliminated with political commitment and commensurate resources if the public is educated and sensitized about malaria and appropriate health services are made available, particularly in countries where the disease is endemic,

Emphasizing that the international community has an essential role to play in strengthening the support and assistance provided to developing countries, particularly African countries, in their efforts to reduce the burden of malaria and mitigate its negative effects,

Recognizing the importance of the development of effective vaccines and new medicines to prevent and treat malaria and the need for further research including through effective global partnerships such as the various malaria vaccine initiatives and the Medicines for Malaria Venture in securing their development,

Emphasizing the importance of implementing the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[4] and welcoming, in this connection, the commitment of Member States to respond to the specific needs of Africa,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[5] and calls for support of recommendations contained therein;

2. *Reaffirms* the period 2001-2010 as the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, particularly in Africa;

3. *Welcomes* the high priority given to the fight against malaria in the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[3]

4. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the continuing efforts of developing countries, particularly those in Africa, to combat malaria through the formulation and implementation of plans and strategies at the national, regional and continental levels, despite their limited financial, technical and human resources;

5. *Takes note* of the real progress being made towards the implementation of those plans, most notably the increasing availability of insecticide-treated bed nets, the growing use of preventive treatment of pregnant women and the ease of access to treatment with effective drugs, that is occurring in many countries in which malaria is endemic, particularly in Africa;

6. *Stresses* that the proclamation of the Decade will stimulate the efforts of African countries and the international community not only to roll back malaria worldwide, in particular in Africa where the burden is heaviest, but also to prevent its spread to previously malaria-free areas;

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[3] A/57/304, annex.

[4] See resolution 55/2.

[5] A/57/123.

7. *Appeals* to the international community, United Nations bodies, international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations to allocate substantial new resources, including through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, for developing countries, particularly in Africa, with a view to enabling them to implement fully the plan of action for the "Roll Back Malaria" initiative;[1]

8. *Calls upon* the international community and donor Governments to encourage and facilitate the transfer of the needed technology to developing countries, particularly in Africa, on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, for the production of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (to avoid the difficulties encountered with retreatment), and to find ways to increase the availability of the new range of artemisinin-based combination drugs for multi-drug-resistant malaria;

9. *Commends* the World Health Organization and its partners, and urges them to provide the necessary support for its ongoing measures to combat malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, and to provide the assistance necessary for African States to meet their objectives;

10. *Calls for* joint comprehensive efforts between Africa and the international community to ensure that by 2005 the following targets are achieved:

(a) At least 60 per cent of those at risk for malaria, in particular pregnant women and children under five years of age, benefit from the most suitable combination of personal and community protective measures, such as insecticide-treated bed nets and other interventions that are accessible and affordable, to prevent infection and suffering;

(b) At least 60 per cent of all pregnant women who are at risk for malaria, especially those in their first pregnancy, have access to chemoprophylaxis or presumptive intermittent treatment;

(c) At least 60 per cent of those suffering from malaria have prompt access to and are able to use correct, affordable and appropriate treatment within twenty-four hours of the onset of symptoms;

11. *Reiterates* the need to ensure that measures to reduce the risk of malaria transmission, including source reduction and environmental management, such as minimization of mosquito breeding sites associated with existing and new development projects, are included in development planning and activities;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, acting in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, developing countries and regional organizations, including the African Union, to conduct in 2005 an evaluation of the measures taken and progress made towards the achievement of the mid-term targets, the means of implementation provided by the international community in this regard and the overall goals of the Decade, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/57/L.70/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 29
2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, particularly in Africa

Central African Republic, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Togo and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, particularly in Africa

Addendum

Add the following country to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Lesotho

02-75396 (E) 231202

United Nations A/57/L.71

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 32
Information and communication technologies for development

Chile, China, Cuba, Guatemala, India, Lesotho, Nigeria, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, South Africa and Zambia: draft resolution

Information and communication technologies for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] adopted 8 September by the Heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit on 8 September 2000, by which Member States resolved to ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies, in conformity with recommendations contained in the Economic and Social Council Ministerial Declaration adopted on 7 July 2000,[2] are available to all,

Recalling also that the Ministerial Declaration adopted by the Economic and Social Council called for a coherent, system-wide information and communication technologies strategy that would ensure coordination and synergy among programmes and activities of individual organizations of the system and transform it into a knowledge-based system of organizations,

Recalling further its resolution 57/__ of __ December 2002 on the World Summit on the Information Society, by which it encouraged all relevant United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations, including international and regional institutions, to further their cooperation in and support to the preparatory process of the Summit,

Noting that information and communication technologies for development have been recognized as an important element in the outcomes of recent United Nations conferences and summits,

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/57/3/Rev.1), chap. 3, para. 17.

02-74490 (E) 171202

1. *Affirms* the need to use information and communication technologies as a strategic tool to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the development programmes and technical cooperation activities of the United Nations system;

2. *Emphasizes* the need for coordination and synergy between programmes and activities of the United Nations system and the crucial role that information and communication technologies can play in facilitating such coordination;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to work closely with organizations of the United Nations system and with the United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force to develop a comprehensive information and communication technologies strategy for the United Nations system, taking into account the following elements:

(a) Encouraging the system-wide application and use of information and communication technologies to strengthen the United Nations capacity to create, share and disseminate knowledge and to help make the United Nations more efficient and effective in the delivery of services to Member States;

(b) Mainstreaming and integrating information and communication technologies more fully into development and technical cooperation activities of the organizations of the system;

(c) Building collaborative networks and communities of practice among organizations of the system;

(d) Developing, where appropriate, common platforms for services such as databases, documentation and meetings;

(e) Encouraging the use of information and communication technologies to promote the exchange of experiences and to enhance information-sharing among the organizations of the system and between the organizations and Member States;

(f) Developing comprehensive system-wide training programmes aimed at building the capacities of the system to take full advantage of information and communication technologies;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, under the agenda item "Information and communication technologies for development".

United Nations A/57/L.71/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 32
Information and communication technologies for development

Chile, China, Cuba, Guatemala, India, Lesotho, Nigeria, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, South Africa and Zambia: draft resolution

Information and communication technologies for development

Addendum

Add the following country to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Suriname

02-75402 (E) 231202

United Nations A/57/L.72

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
18 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 22 (l)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The General Assembly,

Recalling the framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was signed on 26 May 1993,[1] as well as its resolutions on cooperation between the two organizations,

Recalling also the principles embodied in the Helsinki Final Act and in the declaration at the 1992 Helsinki Summit by the heads of State or Government of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of their understanding that the Conference is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and as such provides an important link between European and global security,[2]

Acknowledging the increasing contribution of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security in its region through activities in early warning and preventive diplomacy, including through the activities of the High Commissioner on National Minorities, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, as well as arms control and disarmament,

[1] A/48/185, annex II, appendix.
[2] See A/47/361-S/24370, annex.

02-74838 (E) 181202

Recalling the Charter for European Security adopted at the Summit in Istanbul, Turkey, in November 1999, which reaffirms the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as a primary organization for the peaceful settlement of disputes within its region and as a key instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation,

Recalling also the special ties between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation, as well as between that organization and the Asian Partners for Cooperation, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Thailand, which have been further enhanced in 2002,

Underlining the continued importance of enhanced cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Commends* the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for the relevant decisions and declarations adopted by the Tenth Ministerial Council, at its meeting in Porto, Portugal, on 6 and 7 December 2002, in particular its Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism, which reaffirms the core lasting and timeless principles guiding the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in this field, the decision on implementing the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe commitments and activities on combating terrorism, the Porto Ministerial Declaration, entitled "Responding to Change", which underlines the role of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in the evolving international security environment, its decision on the development of a Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-first Century, the decision on an Annual Security Review Conference, the Declaration on Trafficking in Human Beings, the decision on tolerance and non-discrimination, the decision on electoral standards, the decision on enhancing the role of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in economic and environmental dimensions, the decision on reviewing the role of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in the field of peacekeeping operations and the statements by the Ministerial Council on regional issues;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the further improvement of cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and its agencies and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, including at the level of activities in the field;

4. *Welcomes* in that context the meetings of the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the Chairman-in-Office and the Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, of the Chairman of the United Nations Security Council with the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the participation of high-level United Nations representatives in meetings of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

5. *Praises* the close cooperation between the institutions of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in particular the High Commissioner on National Minorities, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, the Representative on Freedom of the Media and the relevant United Nations bodies,

[3] A/57/217.

welcomes in this regard the active participation of high-level representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in its annual Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, which paved the way for the documents adopted at the Tenth Ministerial Council in that field, and also welcomes the contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Environment Programme to the 2002 Economic Forum of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

6. *Encourages* further efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to foster security and stability in its region through early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, as well as through continued promotion of democracy, the rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedoms and arms control and confidence- and security-building measures;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken to promote in operational terms the concept of the Platform for Cooperative Security, adopted at the Summit in Istanbul in 1999, and encourages the continued development of modalities of cooperation between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international and regional organizations and institutions;

8. *Commends* the work of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on the implementation of its Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism[4] and of the Programme of Action adopted at the Bishkek International Conference on enhancing security and stability in Central Asia, held on 13 and 14 December 2001, whereby participating States pledged to reinforce and develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation among themselves, with the United Nations and with other international and regional organizations in order to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, welcomes the reports presented by the Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the Tenth Ministerial Council and to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the United Nations on the activities of that Organization to prevent and combat terrorism, encourages further enhancement of their cooperation in providing assistance to participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in implementing their international obligations in this field, and welcomes in that respect the convening, at the initiative of the Chairmanship of Portugal, of the High-Level Conference on Preventing and Combating Terrorism, held in Lisbon on 12 June 2002, which, in full recognition of the leading role of the United Nations in countering terrorism, sought to enhance cooperation among the various organizations involved;

9. *Notes* the continued process of reviewing the management and the working procedures of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe undertaken at the initiative of the chairmanship of Romania in 2001 and continued under the chairmanship of Portugal in 2002 with the goal of strengthening its efficiency on issues of security and cooperation in Europe and in countering threats and challenges to security and stability in its region;

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[4] See Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe document MC(9),DEC/1, annex.

10. *Acknowledges* the progress made in implementing the decisions to strengthen the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as a political forum, namely through a balanced approach in its three dimensions, and takes note in this respect of enhanced cooperation in the economic and environmental dimensions, welcoming in particular the recommendations of the 2002 Economic Forum on cooperation for the sustainable use and the protection of the quality of water and the recommendations of the seminar held in Paris on the socio-economic impact of disarmament;

11. *Commends* the adoption of new modalities for the annual Human Dimension Implementation Meeting of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and welcomes the continued close cooperation between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Offices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as the Office on Drugs and Crime;

12. *Praises* the work done by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to develop its capacity to assist participating States wishing to strengthen their policing skills;

13. *Welcomes* the efforts by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to broaden dialogue with partners outside its area, such as the Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation and Asian Partners for Cooperation, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Arab League, the African Union and those States bordering on the area of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and to exchange best practices and lessons learned in counter-terrorism efforts for application in its area;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the active involvement of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and its commitment to continue to contribute substantially to early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation in the region, thereby fostering peace and stability in the area;

15. *Commends* the work of the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of the authorities of that country to promote legislative reform and institution and capacity-building, and notes with satisfaction their commitment to facilitate the consolidation of democracy, the strengthening of the rule of law, through in particular the training of a multi-ethnic police element in South Serbia, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the process of the return of refugees and internally displaced persons in the region;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contribution by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to implementing Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, as an essential part of the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo in particular for its substantial role in the preparation and organization of the Kosovo local election of 26 October 2002, in view of the consolidation of stability and prosperity in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the basis of substantial autonomy, respecting the sovereignty and territorial

integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, pending a final settlement in accordance with resolution 1244 (1999), as well as for its continued commitment to training a multi-ethnic, community-based, Kosovo police service, building democratic institutions and promoting human rights;

17. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to contribute to the implementation of the Framework Agreement concerning the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, concluded on 13 August 2001, in particular through its programmes of training and reform of the police forces, confidence-building and inter-ethnic relations, and commends the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for its contribution to the holding of peaceful and democratic elections on 15 September 2002;

18. *Commends* the work of the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to Bosnia and Herzegovina in accomplishing the transition in the administration and conduct of the election process to the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in compliance with the Dayton/Paris peace accords,[5] and for the support given to the latter in the preparation and conduct of general elections on 5 October 2002, which were held largely in line with international standards for democratic elections, as well as for its continued substantive support to the Property Law Implementation Plan process, which is due to be completed by 2003;

19. *Underlines* the importance of regional cooperation as a means of fostering good-neighbourly relations, stability and economic development, welcomes the implementation of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe under the auspices of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as an important long-term and comprehensive initiative to promote good-neighbourly relations, stability and economic development, and welcomes the commitment of States participating in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to contribute further to the goals of the Stability Pact;

20. *Expresses its deep concern* that in spite of the efforts undertaken by the Republic of Moldova and the mediators of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, no progress was achieved in 2002 towards negotiation of a comprehensive political settlement of the Transdniestrian problem, based on full respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, regrets that, notwithstanding all these efforts, the Transdniestrian side continues to obstruct the negotiation process, welcomes the efforts made by the Russian Federation to fulfil its commitments undertaken at the Summit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Istanbul in 1999, and welcomes also the commitment of the Russian Federation to complete the withdrawal of Russian forces as early as possible and its intention to do so by 31 December 2003, provided necessary conditions are in place;

21. *Supports* the efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, under the chairmanship of Portugal, and the Government of Belarus to find a mutually acceptable decision regarding the field presence in Belarus of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

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[5] General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the annexes thereto, initialled in Dayton, United States of America, on 21 November 1995 and signed in Paris on 14 December 1995 (A/50/790-S/1995/999).

22. *Welcomes* the activities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to promote the peace process in the Tshkhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia, namely the results achieved in the meeting at Castelo Branco, Portugal, and the steps to reduce the quantities of small arms and light weapons in that region, as well as the work of the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to Georgia in facilitating a number of projects aimed at involving the local community in that process, and, in accordance with the commitments made at the Istanbul Summit, supports the desire of the parties to complete negotiations regarding the duration and modalities of the functioning of the Russian military bases at Batumi and Alkhalkalaki and other Russian military facilities within the territory of Georgia; and takes note of the transparent visit of the military experts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the Gudauta base in Abkhazia, Georgia, which was a milestone on the way to a speedy and legal transfer of the Gudauta facilities;

23. *Appreciates* the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in bringing forward the peaceful solution of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular the active participation of the representative of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in the negotiations led by the United Nations, but regrets that no substantial progress has been noted in overcoming the precarious stalemate that remains on the core issue of the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict, the future status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, and welcomes the readiness of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to further its projects in Abkhazia, Georgia, in the human dimension;

24. *Commends* the work of the border monitoring operation of the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to Georgia along the border between Georgia and the Chechen and Ingushet Republics of the Russian Federation as a significant contribution to stability and confidence in the region;

25. *Notes with satisfaction* the increased efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to promote cooperation with the five participating States of Central Asia, as well as regional cooperation among these States, in all dimensions of security, in particular in the fight against terrorism, as well as in the sphere of economic and environmental issues, encourages continued close cooperation between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the United Nations and other international actors in this region; and welcomes the efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to promote implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the Bishkek International Conference on enhancing security and stability in Central Asia, held on 13 and 14 December 2001, under the auspices of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, including the holding of a regional expert meeting on combating trafficking in small arms and light weapons in Central Asia, as well as the readiness by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to assist addressing specific issues related to the process of democratic reform, institution building and the reform of the law enforcement agencies in the five participating States in Central Asia;

26. *Remains deeply concerned* at the failure to achieve a settlement of the Nagorny-Karabakh conflict despite the intensified dialogue between the parties and

the active support of the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, reaffirms that the prompt resolution of that protracted conflict will contribute to lasting peace, security, stability and cooperation in the South Caucasus region, reiterates the importance of continuing the peace dialogue, calls upon the sides to continue their efforts to achieve an early resolution of the conflict based on norms and principles of international law, encourages the parties to explore further measures that would enhance mutual confidence and trust, welcomes the commitment of the parties to the ceasefire and to achieving a peaceful and comprehensive settlement, welcomes also in particular the continued meetings of the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan and of their special representatives, and encourages the parties to continue their efforts, with the active support of the Co-Chairmen, aimed at reaching a just and enduring settlement;

27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/57/L.72*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
19 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 22 (l)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The General Assembly,

Recalling the framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was signed on 26 May 1993,[1] as well as its resolutions on cooperation between the two organizations,

Recalling also the principles embodied in the Helsinki Final Act and in the declaration at the 1992 Helsinki Summit by the heads of State or Government of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of their understanding that the Conference is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and as such provides an important link between European and global security,[2]

Acknowledging the increasing contribution of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security in its region through activities in early warning and preventive diplomacy, including through the activities of the High Commissioner on National Minorities, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, as well as arms control and disarmament,

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* Reissued for technical reasons.
[1] A/48/185, annex II, appendix.
[2] See A/47/361-S/24370, annex.

02-74838* (E) 191202

Recalling the Charter for European Security adopted at the Summit in Istanbul, Turkey, in November 1999, which reaffirms the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as a primary organization for the peaceful settlement of disputes within its region and as a key instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation,

Recalling also the special ties between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation, as well as between that organization and the Asian Partners for Cooperation, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Thailand, which have been further enhanced in 2002,

Underlining the continued importance of enhanced cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Commends* the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for the relevant decisions and declarations adopted by the Tenth Ministerial Council, at its meeting in Porto, Portugal, on 6 and 7 December 2002, in particular its Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism, which reaffirms the core lasting and timeless principles guiding the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in this field, the decision on implementing the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe commitments and activities on combating terrorism, the Porto Ministerial Declaration, entitled "Responding to Change", which underlines the role of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in the evolving international security environment, its decision on the development of a Strategy to Address Threats to Security and Stability in the Twenty-first Century, the decision on an Annual Security Review Conference, the Declaration on Trafficking in Human Beings, the decision on tolerance and non-discrimination, the decision on electoral standards, the decision on enhancing the role of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in economic and environmental dimensions, the decision on reviewing the role of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in the field of peacekeeping operations and the statements by the Ministerial Council on regional issues;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the further improvement of cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and its agencies and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, including at the level of activities in the field;

4. *Welcomes* in that context the meetings of the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the Chairman-in-Office and the Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, of the Chairman of the United Nations Security Council with the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the participation of high-level United Nations representatives in meetings of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

5. *Praises* the close cooperation between the institutions of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in particular the High Commissioner on National Minorities, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, the Representative on Freedom of the Media and the relevant United Nations bodies,

[3] A/57/217.

welcomes in this regard the active participation of high-level representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in its annual Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, which paved the way for the documents adopted at the Tenth Ministerial Council in that field, and also welcomes the contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Environment Programme to the 2002 Economic Forum of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

6. *Encourages* further efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to foster security and stability in its region through early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, as well as through continued promotion of democracy, the rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedoms and arms control and confidence- and security-building measures;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken to promote in operational terms the concept of the Platform for Cooperative Security, adopted at the Summit in Istanbul in 1999, and encourages the continued development of modalities of cooperation between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international and regional organizations and institutions;

8. *Commends* the work of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on the implementation of its Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism[4] and of the Programme of Action adopted at the Bishkek International Conference on enhancing security and stability in Central Asia, held on 13 and 14 December 2001, whereby participating States pledged to reinforce and develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation among themselves, with the United Nations and with other international and regional organizations in order to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, welcomes the reports presented by the Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the Tenth Ministerial Council and to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the United Nations on the activities of that Organization to prevent and combat terrorism, encourages further enhancement of their cooperation in providing assistance to participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in implementing their international obligations in this field, and welcomes in that respect the convening, at the initiative of the Chairmanship of Portugal, of the High-Level Conference on Preventing and Combating Terrorism, held in Lisbon on 12 June 2002, which, in full recognition of the leading role of the United Nations in countering terrorism, sought to enhance cooperation among the various organizations involved;

9. *Notes* the continued process of reviewing the management and the working procedures of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe undertaken at the initiative of the Romanian chairmanship in 2001 and continued under the Portuguese chairmanship in 2002 with the goal of strengthening its efficiency on issues of security and cooperation in Europe and in countering threats and challenges to security and stability in its region;

[4] See Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe document MC(9), DEC/1, annex.

10. *Acknowledges* the progress made in implementing the decisions to strengthen the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as a political forum, namely through a balanced approach in its three dimensions, and takes note in this respect of enhanced cooperation in the economic and environmental dimensions, welcoming in particular the recommendations of the 2002 Economic Forum on cooperation for the sustainable use and the protection of the quality of water and the recommendations of the seminar held in Paris on the socio-economic impact of disarmament;

11. *Commends* the adoption of new modalities for the annual Human Dimension Implementation Meeting of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and welcomes the continued close cooperation between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Offices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as the Office on Drugs and Crime;

12. *Praises* the work done by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to develop its capacity to assist participating States wishing to strengthen their policing skills;

13. *Welcomes* the efforts by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to broaden dialogue with partners outside its area, such as the Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation and Asian Partners for Cooperation, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Arab League, the African Union and those States bordering on the area of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and to exchange best practices and lessons learned in counter-terrorism efforts for application in its area;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the active involvement of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and its commitment to continue to contribute substantially to early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation in the region, thereby fostering peace and stability in the area;

15. *Commends* the work of the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of the authorities of that country to promote legislative reform and institution and capacity-building, and notes with satisfaction their commitment to facilitate the consolidation of democracy, the strengthening of the rule of law, through in particular the training of a multi-ethnic police element in South Serbia, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the process of the return of refugees and internally displaced persons in the region;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contribution by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to implementing Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, as an essential part of the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo in particular for its substantial role in the preparation and organization of the Kosovo local election of 26 October 2002, in view of the consolidation of stability and prosperity in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the basis of substantial autonomy, respecting the sovereignty and territorial

integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, pending a final settlement in accordance with resolution 1244 (1999), as well as for its continued commitment to training a multi-ethnic, community-based, Kosovo police service, building democratic institutions and promoting human rights;

17. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to contribute to the implementation of the Framework Agreement concerning the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, concluded on 13 August 2001, in particular through its programmes of training and reform of the police forces, confidence-building and inter-ethnic relations, and commends the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for its contribution to the holding of peaceful and democratic elections on 15 September 2002;

18. *Commends* the work of the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to Bosnia and Herzegovina in accomplishing the transition in the administration and conduct of the election process to the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in compliance with the Dayton/Paris peace accords,[5] and for the support given to the latter in the preparation and conduct of general elections on 5 October 2002, which were held largely in line with international standards for democratic elections, as well as for its continued substantive support to the Property Law Implementation Plan process, which is due to be completed by 2003;

19. *Underlines* the importance of regional cooperation as a means of fostering good-neighbourly relations, stability and economic development, welcomes the implementation of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe under the auspices of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as an important long-term and comprehensive initiative to promote good-neighbourly relations, stability and economic development, and welcomes the commitment of States participating in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to contribute further to the goals of the Stability Pact;

20. *Expresses its deep concern* that in spite of the efforts undertaken by the Republic of Moldova and the mediators of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, no progress was achieved in 2002 towards negotiation of a comprehensive political settlement of the Transdniestrian problem, based on full respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, regrets that, notwithstanding all these efforts, the Transdniestrian side continues to obstruct the negotiation process, welcomes the efforts made by the Russian Federation to fulfil its commitments undertaken at the Summit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Istanbul in 1999, and welcomes also the commitment of the Russian Federation to complete the withdrawal of Russian forces as early as possible and its intention to do so by 31 December 2003, provided necessary conditions are in place;

21. *Supports* the efforts of the Portuguese chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the Government of Belarus to find a mutually acceptable decision regarding the field presence in Belarus of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

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[5] General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the annexes thereto, initialled in Dayton, United States of America, on 21 November 1995 and signed in Paris on 14 December 1995 (A/50/790-S/1995/999).

22. *Welcomes* the activities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to promote the peace process in the Tshkhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia, namely the results achieved in the meeting at Castelo Branco, Portugal, and the steps to reduce the quantities of small arms and light weapons in that region, as well as the work of the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to Georgia in facilitating a number of projects aimed at involving the local community in that process, and, in accordance with the commitments made at the Istanbul Summit, supports the desire of the parties to complete negotiations regarding the duration and modalities of the functioning of the Russian military bases at Batumi and Alkhalkalaki and other Russian military facilities within the territory of Georgia; and takes note of the transparent visit of the military experts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the Gudauta base in Abkhazia, Georgia, which was a milestone on the way to a speedy and legal transfer of the Gudauta facilities;

23. *Appreciates* the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in bringing forward the peaceful solution of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular the active participation of the representative of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in the negotiations led by the United Nations, but regrets that no substantial progress has been noted in overcoming the precarious stalemate that remains on the core issue of the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict, the future status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, and welcomes the readiness of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to further its projects in Abkhazia, Georgia, in the human dimension;

24. *Commends* the work of the border monitoring operation of the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to Georgia along the border between Georgia and the Chechen and Ingushet Republics of the Russian Federation as a significant contribution to stability and confidence in the region;

25. *Notes with satisfaction* the increased efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to promote cooperation with the five participating States of Central Asia, as well as regional cooperation among these States, in all dimensions of security, in particular in the fight against terrorism, as well as in the sphere of economic and environmental issues, encourages continued close cooperation between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the United Nations and other international actors in this region; and welcomes the efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to promote implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the Bishkek International Conference on enhancing security and stability in Central Asia, held on 13 and 14 December 2001, under the auspices of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, including the holding of a regional expert meeting on combating trafficking in small arms and light weapons in Central Asia, as well as the readiness by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to assist addressing specific issues related to the process of democratic reform, institution building and the reform of the law enforcement agencies in the five participating States in Central Asia;

26. *Remains deeply concerned* at the failure to achieve a settlement of the Nagorny-Karabakh conflict despite the intensified dialogue between the parties and

the active support of the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, reaffirms that the prompt resolution of that protracted conflict will contribute to lasting peace, security, stability and cooperation in the South Caucasus region, reiterates the importance of continuing the peace dialogue, calls upon the sides to continue their efforts to achieve an early resolution of the conflict based on norms and principles of international law, encourages the parties to explore further measures that would enhance mutual confidence and trust, welcomes the commitment of the parties to the ceasefire and to achieving a peaceful and comprehensive settlement, welcomes also in particular the continued meetings of the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan and of their special representatives, and encourages the parties to continue their efforts, with the active support of the Co-Chairmen, aimed at reaching a just and enduring settlement;

27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/57/L.72/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 22 (l)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Canada, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, San Marino, Slovakia, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uzbekistan

02-75408 (E) 231202

United Nations A/57/L.73

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
18 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 22 (l)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Azerbaijan: amendment to draft resolution A/57/L.72

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

After operative paragraph 25, insert a new operative paragraph reading:

Fully supports the activities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in and around the Nagorny-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, and welcomes cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in this regard;

02-74852 (E) 181202

United Nations A/57/L.73*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 22 (l)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Azerbaijan: amendment to draft resolution A/57/L.72

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

After operative paragraph 25, insert a new operative paragraph reading:

Fully supports the activities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in and around the Nagorny-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and welcomes cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in this regard;

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

02-74852* (E) 231202

United Nations A/57/L.74

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
18 December 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 52
Strengthening of the United Nations system

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its determination to strengthen further the role, capacity, effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations and thus improve its performance in order to realize the full potential of the Organization, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and to respond more effectively to the needs of Member States and existing and new global challenges facing the United Nations in the twenty-first century,

Recalling all the previous reform efforts, including those based on the report of the Secretary-General,[1] and its resolutions 52/12 A of 12 November 1997 and 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform",

Recalling also Article 97 of the Charter of the United Nations, the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the Organization,

Recalling further the respective mandates of various treaty bodies,

Having in mind the necessity to pursue the process of revitalization of the General Assembly, reform of the Security Council, restructuring of the Economic and Social Council and modernization of the Secretariat,

Recalling the determination of Member States to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for pursuing all the priorities set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2]

Bearing in mind that notable political, economic and social developments, particularly in Africa, call for continued strong and focused cooperation between the United Nations system and the Member States,

[1] A/51/950 and Add.1-7.
[2] See resolution 55/2.

02-74717 (E) 191202

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Strengthening the United Nations: an agenda for further change",[3] the statement of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly of 30 October 2002[4] and the conference room papers prepared by the Secretariat,[5] as well as the views expressed by Member States,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts and initiatives of the Secretary-General aimed at further reforming the United Nations to cope with contemporary challenges and address new priorities facing the Organization in the twenty-first century;

2. *Stresses* that the strengthening of the United Nations encompasses the revitalization, reform and restructuring of the principal organs of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, while implementing the provisions of the present resolution, to continue to take into account the views and comments expressed by Member States and to respect fully the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to further strengthen the efforts of the United Nations in implementing the development goals through enhanced mechanisms, adequate resources and effective follow-up activities;

5. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to submit a shorter proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 that fully justifies the resource requirements and better reflects the priorities of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, the United Nations Millennium Declaration[2] and the outcomes of the major international conferences, taking into account the full scope of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation,[6] while emphasizing that reform should not be seen as a budget-cutting exercise;

6. *Takes note* of the proposal of the Secretary-General to develop and present plans for strengthening inter-agency coordination in respect of human rights technical assistance, which are carried out at the country level, at the request of interested countries;

7. *Stresses* the importance of the country-driven approach in the operational activities of the United Nations funds and programmes, bearing in mind their existing mandates;

8. *Encourages* States parties to the human rights treaties and the respective treaty bodies to review the reporting procedures of treaty bodies with a view to developing a more coordinated approach and to streamlining the reporting requirements under these treaties, and requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to support this exercise, including through submission of recommendations, as appropriate;

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[3] A/57/387 and Corr.1

[4] A/57/PV.38.

[5] A/57/CRP.1 and Corr.1, A/57/CRP.2 and A/57/CRP.3.

[6] ST/SGB/2000/8.

9. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights and the relevant intergovernmental bodies to review the human rights special procedures in order to rationalize their work and enhance their effectiveness, consistent with their mandates, and also requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to support this exercise, including through submission of recommendations, as appropriate, and by providing adequate administrative support to each of these special procedures;

10. *Encourages* the efforts of the Secretary-General to improve the effectiveness and management of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions and taking into account, as appropriate, the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat;[7]

11. *Welcomes* the proposals of the Secretary-General to improve the effective and targeted delivery of public information activities, including the restructuring of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly;

12. *Reaffirms* the role of the Committee on Information in guiding the process of restructuring the Department of Public Information, and therefore invites the Committee on Information to engage actively in the process;

13. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts to enhance the use of information technology within the Department of Public Information, bearing in mind the constraints experienced by developing countries in terms of access to information;

14. *Takes note* of the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in action 9 of his report,[3] which are intended to improve the management of the libraries, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report for further consideration by the relevant United Nations bodies, including the Committee on Information at its twenty-fifth session, with a view to taking a decision on the Secretary-General's proposals in this regard at the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly;

15. *Also takes note* of the proposal of the Secretary-General contained in action 8 of his report,[3] to rationalize the network of United Nations information centres around regional hubs, where appropriate, in consultation with concerned Member States, starting with the creation of a Western European hub, followed by a similar approach in other high-cost developed countries, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the proposal with the objective of applying this initiative in other regions, in consultation with Member States, where this initiative will strengthen the flow and exchange of information in developing countries;

16. *Notes* the proposal of the Secretary-General to transfer the functions and resources of the Cartographic Section from the Department of Public Information to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, while maintaining the service currently provided to users outside the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and decides to consider the proposal in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005;

[7] A/57/488.

17. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to conduct a systematic evaluation of the impact, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of all activities of the Department of Public Information, and requests the Secretary-General, with assistance from the Office of Internal Oversight Services, to proceed as quickly as possible in this regard and to report on progress made to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session through the Committee on Information at its twenty-fifth session;

18. *Notes* the proposal to improve the electronic access to United Nations collections, publications and parliamentary documents, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the internal capacity for the provision of hard copies at the request of Member States, subject to the relevant provisions of its resolution 56/242 of 24 December 2001;

19. *Welcomes* the proposals of the Secretary-General to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the conference-servicing function of the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to consult Member States, including relevant groups, on how best to accomplish this goal with due attention to their needs, and in this regard emphasizes the need for Member States to take well-informed decisions, and decides that the measures pertinent to it will be decided upon in the context of its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on improving the performance of the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services;[8]

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to start, on a trial basis, a consultative process with the President of the General Assembly and the Chairmen of the Main Committees of the Assembly at the end of the main part of each session of the Assembly, with a view to consolidating reports on related subjects, if decided by the Main Committees;

21. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit proposals on recurring reporting requirements to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session for consideration and decision;

22. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to develop an implementation plan to strengthen the effectiveness of the United Nations presence for developmental and humanitarian activities in developing countries by September 2003, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report for consideration of the General Assembly through the relevant intergovernmental bodies;

23. *Also welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to issue a document clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the various United Nations entities in the area of technical cooperation by September 2003 and to submit a report thereon to the relevant intergovernmental bodies for their consideration;

24. *Further welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to strengthen the management capacities of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, inter alia, by establishing a policy planning unit, and notes in this regard his intention to submit, in the context of the budget for the biennium 2004-2005, proposals for a new position of Assistant Secretary-General for its consideration;

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[8] A/57/289.

25. *Endorses* the decision of the Secretary-General to entrust the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa, who will report directly to him, with the responsibilities of:

(*a*) Coordinating and guiding the preparation of Africa-related reports and inputs, in particular support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development, by the United Nations system and the international community, and the coordination of global advocacy in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

(*b*) Coordinating the interdepartmental task force on African affairs to ensure coherence and an integrated approach for United Nations support to Africa, including following up the implementation of all summit and conference outcomes related to Africa and addressing gaps and initiating reports on critical issues affecting Africa;

26. *Approves* the transfer of resources allocated to the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries and those from the current Office of the Adviser for Special Assignments in Africa, to the new Office of the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the new Office is reflected in the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 with the allocation of adequate resources for its expanded mandate;

27. *Concurs* with the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a panel of eminent persons, reflecting a diversity of views, to review the relationship between the United Nations and civil society, stresses that the terms of reference of such a panel should underscore the intergovernmental character of the United Nations, and decides to consider the recommendations of the panel through the respective intergovernmental process;

28. *Decides* that the creation of a partnership office as part of the effort to enhance cooperation in the work of the Organization with the private sector, taking into account the outcome of the major United Nations conferences and summits, should be subject to its resolutions 55/215 of 21 December 2000 and 56/76 of 11 December 2001;

29. *Recognizes* the need to continue to improve and streamline the planning, programming and budgetary cycle of the Organization;

30. *Notes* the reference to sunset provisions in the report of the Secretary-General[9] and recalls that no decision has been taken in this regard;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement regulation 5.6 and rule 105.6 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation;

32. *Takes note* of the proposal of the Secretary-General, contained in action 21 of his report,[3] for a shorter, more strategic medium-term plan that is linked to the budget outline, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a more detailed proposal to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for consideration at its fifty-eighth session;

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[9] A/57/387, para. 44.

33. *Reaffirms* the roles of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in the intergovernmental consideration of the planning, programming and budgeting process;

34. *Invites* the Committee for Programme and Coordination to continue to improve its working methods;

35. *Takes note* of the request of the Secretary-General for a degree of flexibility to reallocate resources between programmes and between allocations for personnel and other allocations within a single budget period and in exceptional circumstances, notes the relevant General Assembly resolutions, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to develop criteria for the use of any such authorization, proposed modalities for reporting the duration and programmatic impacts of reallocations, including specification of the exceptional circumstances in which it would be used, and to report thereon to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for its consideration at its fifty-eighth session;

36. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to strengthen the system of evaluation and monitoring that underlines the importance of assessing programme impacts;

37. *Notes* the proposal of the Secretary-General for a single-stage intergovernmental review of the programme budget and medium-term plan, contained in action 22 of his report,[3] and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report clarifying his proposal for consideration by the General Assembly at its resumed fifty-seventh session;

38. *Shares* the vision of the Secretary-General to foster excellence among United Nations staff, inter alia, by rejuvenation, while ensuring the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, as well as equitable geographical representation and gender balance;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, as soon as possible, but not later than at the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, for consideration in the context of human resources management, a study on ways to promote General Service staff to Professional posts, analysing the effects on non-represented and underrepresented countries, while ensuring the implementation of equitable geographic representation and aligning the procedures and qualifications of the General Service to the Professional category examinations to those of the national competitive recruitment examinations;

40. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General, as set out in action 32 of his report,[3] to continue to improve management, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve accountability and responsibility as well as monitoring and control mechanisms and procedures;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the reform measures as considered in the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.